

HERALD CABLES
Bring to you each morning exclusive and authentic news of happenings in all parts of the world.

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PART TWO.

PRICE TWO CENTS
IN NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS. THREE CENTS
ON TRAINS AND ELSEWHERE.

FLU UNDER FULL CONTROL, PUBLIC TOLD BY COPELAND

Health Commissioner Insists Jump in Number of Patients Is No Occasion for Alarm.

HOSPITAL BEDS AMPLE

Activities of Nurses Praised by Officials—Efficacy of New Serum Is Doubtful.

826 NEW CASES ARE LISTED

Day's Death List Reaches 1,197, with 1,404 Persons in Manhattan and Bronx Hospitals.

While the number of influenza cases took a jump yesterday morning over those of the preceding day, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, declared he expected a still further increase, but that it would not reach alarming proportions. He declared he believed there were a great many more cases of the "flu" in the city than have been reported to the Health Department, but that none of the unreported cases was of a serious nature.

The Health Commissioner asserted his belief that segregation of "flu" patients would not necessarily suppress the spread of the germ.

"We believe," said Dr. Copeland, "there are thousands of persons in the city carrying the germ around with them, most of whom are immune from its effect either through having had the disease in the last visitation or because of the fact they naturally resist the disease."

There was an increase of 826 in yesterday morning's cases over those of Thursday morning. There also was an increase of nineteen in the number of influenza deaths reported.

The statistics made public yesterday morning follow:

Table with columns: Borough, Cases Reported, Deaths. Rows: Manhattan, Bronx, Queens, Richmond, Totals.

Hospital Accommodation Ample. "We received statistics today, said Dr. Copeland, "which show there are 1,404 cases of influenza in hospitals in Manhattan and the Bronx. That reveals there is no cause for worry as to the possibility of influenza not having beds enough for influenza and pneumonia cases, as we know there are available fifteen thousand beds for such patients."

"But we are not so fortunate in the matter of supplying nurses for influenza and pneumonia cases. We received during the day requests for 147, but were able to supply only fifty-two. We have made arrangements with Mrs. Leonard G. Kaufman, wife of the president of the Bronx and Chatham National Bank, to take over the private hospital established by her during the epidemic in 1918, in Lexington avenue, near Fifty-ninth street."

"I informed Mrs. Kaufman that we required the hospital for the care of children or persons afflicted with influenza, so that they may be removed from the danger of the disease. Mrs. Kaufman gladly consented to give the hospital, which has accommodation for 100 beds, under the jurisdiction of the Health Department."

Dr. Copeland was informed that a French scientist had discovered serum for the prevention of "flu" and that it is believed of the physicians of his department that the victims of sleeping sickness are suffering from a trouble secondary to influenza.

"In the first influenza epidemic," he said, "we coined the name 'epidemic coma' indicative of the belief that the disease is secondary to influenza. Whichever the germ responsible for any disease is known and can be isolated, it is possible to prepare a vaccine that will protect the public against the disease, and to prepare a serum that will be useful in its treatment."

Says Flu Germ Is Undiscovered. "Unfortunately, there is a great difference of opinion among scientists as to the causative factor of influenza. With two or three notable exceptions, the American investigators, at least, are agreed that the causative factor of influenza has not as yet been determined.

"Until it is determined," declared Dr. Copeland, "any vaccine for the prevention of the disease or any serum intended for such a purpose must be purely experimental. Therefore at the present moment I view with suspicion and doubt all statements regarding the virtues of any such biological products."

Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes yesterday sent the following letter to the heads of all the Roman Catholic hospitals in Manhattan, the Bronx and Staten Island:—"In the crisis which now confronts us, it is clearly the duty of every loyal citizen to aid to the utmost of his or her ability the Commissioner of Health in his great effort to help the stricken and to stamp out this blighting epidemic.

Following the traditions of the past, based on the sturdy patriotism of our Catholic people, I, as Archbishop, in the name of my people, have pledged the fullest co-operation of our hospitals and nurses to Commissioner Copeland. He has accepted our offer with unstinted praise of hospital and nurse.

"Recalling the generous and unflinching sacrifice made by our nursing profession during the recent war, I am confident that the appeal I now make will meet with an prompt and as heroic a response. In the name of God and humanity, I urge all our Catholic graduate nurses and all who have skill in nursing to tender their services to the Health Commissioner.

"The labor will be heroic, but the God given reward will be superabundant."

Coffin Prices Boosted. Dr. Copeland received from an undertaker a postal card addressed to undertakers in the city by the National Casket Company, which read as follows:—"Because of the sharp rise in the price of lumber of all grades entering into the manufacture of caskets, and the increase in cost and shortage of textiles, both cotton and silk, we are compelled again to

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Cabinet Officers Eat Too Much, Says Rucker

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.—Cabinet officers eat too much, Representative Rucker, Democrat, Missouri, said in a speech in the House today opposing appropriations of \$10,000 for repair and upkeep of automobiles for official use by State Department officials. "These officers and their chief clerks are always at lunch," said Mr. Rucker. "You call at eleven o'clock in the morning, and they are at lunch, you return at three in the afternoon, and they are still at lunch. They eat too much."

SENATORS QUIT TRYING TO END PACT DEADLOCK

Bi-Partisan Committee Abandons All Compromise Negotiations and Adjourns.

LODGE STANDING FIRM

Won't Accept Any Change in Article X. and Monroe Doctrine Reservations.

By DONALD A. CRAIG.

(Special Despatch to the Herald.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.—Hope of settling the controversy over the peace treaty by a committee room compromise went glimmering today, when the informal bi-partisan committee, consisting of four Republican and five Democratic Senators, finally abandoned its work and agreed to adjourn sine die.

Everything now points to a renewal of the fight on the Senate floor within the next two weeks. Ratification of the treaty depends upon the complete surrender of the Democrats and their acceptance of the Lodge reservation programme or the collapse of the strong group of Republicans who have announced their determination to defeat the treaty if the Lodge reservations are changed. So long as President Wilson continues to maintain his uncompromising attitude there seems to be little chance of a Democratic surrender.

The Republicans apparently are more stanchly in favor of the Lodge programme than ever. Therefore no means of breaking the deadlock are apparent at this time.

After the announcement that the bi-partisan conference had blown up, Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, the administration leader, stated that Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, would give formal notice in the Senate tomorrow of his intention to move on February 10 to resume consideration of the treaty. Senator Hitchcock is counting on enough Republican "mild reservationists" joining with the forty-three pro-treaty Democrats to give the necessary majority to carry the motion.

Wrecked on Two Rocks. The bi-partisan committee was wrecked on the rocks of Article X. of the league covenant and the Monroe Doctrine. The Democrats insisted the pledge given by President Wilson to protect the territorial integrity of the league members would not be applied to the Republics. The Democrats also demanded that the Lodge reservation which would give the United States the sole right to interfere in the Monroe Doctrine be stricken out. The Republican reply was a point-blank refusal.

Senators Lodge and Hitchcock, on behalf of the committee, gave out statement.

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USES BUBONIC PLAGUE SERUM TO CURE FLU

Paris Physician Finds Remedy After Experimenting on Self and Hasn't Lost a Case.

(Special Cable to the Herald.)

PARIS, Friday.—The recurrence of the influenza epidemic on a large scale in Europe and America has directed special attention to a discovery of a Paris physician who, after long continued experiments, claims to have found a remedy for grip in its various forms. This consists simply of hypodermic injections of a anti-plague serum produced at the Pasteur Institute here.

While not going so far as to assert that it really is a form of bubonic plague, Dr. Charles Folley, the discoverer of the remedy, points out that the same serum may be applied successfully in the same group of diseases. His experiments began on himself, following a laboratory accident in October, 1918, in which he inoculated himself with influenza microbes. He demonstrated that the anti-plague serum, which acts as a preventive of plague, also cures grip.

Incidentally Dr. Folley declares that encephalitis lethargica, or sleeping sickness, is not to be taken lightly, as it has been heretofore, for it is a serious phase of the influenza attack, frequently having fatal results.

So far not a single case has been lost by Dr. Folley, who regards his remedy as a sovereign. The Polish government has called upon him to undertake a fight against the plague in that country and he is leaving for that country at once. His experiments have been discussed widely in England, Scandinavia and Germany.

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TO READERS OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:

Tomorrow morning we shall have the first issue of the combined Sun and Herald. I hope you will not expect a perfect newspaper. The work of merging these two papers is beyond the conception of any one who is not a trained newspaper man.

The problems range through every department—editorial, reportorial, mechanical, art, advertising and circulation. Whether the presses and other machinery will stand up under the strain I don't know. There is a good deal of chance in it, and the chance is interesting.

But there is another phase of this situation that is not so interesting. It is the greed of one of our contemporaries in its efforts to grab the circulation of The Herald. Here is a copy of a telegram that has been sent out broadcast to newsdealers. It tells its own story. To veil the identity of this newspaper of moral scruples I will call it The Bulletin. The telegram reads:—

TO BLANK NEWSDEALERS, BLANKTOWN.

Beginning February 1st there will be one less newspaper in New York. In consequence of this there may be an opportunity for you to obtain additional readers of the NEW YORK BULLETIN, both daily and Sunday editions. We suggest you wire increased order for daily and Sunday issues to cover new demand, beginning Sunday, February 1st or sooner.

[Signed] THE NEW YORK BULLETIN.

The circulation of a newspaper is one of its chief assets. If The Herald had had no circulation it would have had no value as a newspaper. It was, therefore, the circulation of The Herald that gave it a value for which I paid Mr. Bennett's estate a very large amount of money.

So you see that this "great adventure" of mine, as Colonel Harvey calls it, in combining The Sun and The Herald is not without its hurdles.

I am telling you this so that you may have a look in on some of the problems of rebuilding The Herald through this amalgamation with The Sun. And I am telling it to you with the hope that through the changes now in process with The Herald I shall have from you the same loyalty to The Herald it had in Mr. Bennett's hands and has had since his death and up to the time of my purchase.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

NATION FACING FAMINE, 40,000 FARMERS WRITE

Government Questionnaire to 200,000 Producers Shows Grave Situation.

MIDDLEMAN IS ATTACKED

Crop Raisers Blame Cities and Labor Through Lure of Good Times and High Pay.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.—Indications of a widespread spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction among the farmers of the country, so threatening as likely to disturb the existing economic structure, is revealed in more than 40,000 replies to a questionnaire recently sent out by the Post Office Department.

The replies as thus far digested were summarized in a report prepared by George L. Wood, Superintendent of the Post Office Department's Division of Rural Mails, and read to the Senate Post Office Committee today by James I. Blakeslee, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. The views of the 40,000 or more farmers were obtained by the broadcasting of 200,000 copies of a questionnaire throughout the agricultural States asking for suggestions whereby the Post Office Department might aid in cutting down the cost of living.

Answers to the questionnaires have been coming in since the middle of December at the rate of a thousand a day, and as summarized by officials show the major complaint of the farmers in numerical order to be:—

Inability to obtain labor to work the farms, hired help and the farmers' children having been lured to the city by higher wages and easier living.

High profits taken by middlemen for the mere handling of food products, and lack of proper agencies of contact between the farmer and the ultimate consumer.

Probably as many as fifty per cent indicate that the writers contemplate either leaving their farms or curtailing acreage under cultivation because of one or more of the three major grievances and because of the growing feeling against non-producing city dwellers.

Commenting tonight on the replies, Assistant Postmaster General Blakeslee said:—"Such a condition at a time when the predominant cry is for production and still more production cannot but constitute a grave menace."

Situation Disquieting. Before the Senate committee he characterized the situation as "disquieting and portentous of disastrous consequences." This opinion was expressed by Mr. Blakeslee after a member of the Senate committee had remarked that the replies seemed to have come "mostly from a bunch of Bolshevists."

Excerpts from a number of letters taken at random from the more than 40,000 already on file at the Post Office Department showed the trend of thought among at least a considerable proportion of the farmers of New England, the Middle Western States, Georgia and the Eastern agricultural section.

"The time is very near," wrote a farmer

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Sends Spoken Words On Ray of Light Like Shot From a Gun

LONDON, Friday.—In a small room at the Imperial College of Technology, South Kensington, Professor A. C. Rankine is perfecting an instrument which shoots messages as a gun shoots shells.

A person talking into a trumpet attached to a minute mirror, reflecting a strong light, can send a message to any distance reached by the light without any fear of the words being intercepted, it is said. The words spoken can be heard distinctly half a mile away and are transmitted through projectors to an electric battery attached to a piece of selenium fitted to an ordinary telephone receiver. The larger the receiving battery the greater distance can the message be sent.

WOULD SHIELD GIRL HER HUSBAND LOVED

Forgiving Wife Asks to Adopt Baby Born While He Was Fighting Abroad.

The broad mantle of charity is an age old garment that covers many human frailties. To illustrate it there came out of Ellis Island, down the bay, yesterday such a story as plays on the heart strings and recalls to the mind of a busy worker the fact that "sweetness and light" still exist.

The story is that of a forgiving wife attempting to right a great wrong, a wrong under impulses induced by the world war. The wife is attempting to obtain admittance to America for her husband's English sweetheart and their baby, three months old. The wife and her husband seek to adopt the child while the husband's brother desires to make the English girl his wife.

The girl is Miss Emily Knowles, who

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FISHES GET 12,000 QUARTS OF WHISKEY

Liquor Thrown from the Disabled Steamship Yarmouth Off Delaware Capes.

VESSEL UNDER GUARD HERE

Officials Hear Some of \$4,000,000 Booze Cargo Has Been Moved from Hold.

If the seagoing fishes that have their habitat off the Delaware capes have been capering unduly lately and displaying uncommon piscatorial pranks the explanation may be found in the assertion made yesterday that 500 cases or 12,000 quarts—of perfectly good Bourbon whiskey were jettisoned recently in that vicinity from the cargo of the more or less good ship Yarmouth.

The Yarmouth left here for Havana about two weeks ago with \$1,000,000 worth of whiskey in her hold, but because of bad weather and a leak sent out distress signals and was towed back to this port by the revenue cutter Seneca.

The fact that a lot of whiskey was tossed overboard came to light yesterday when Edward D. Smith, secretary of the Black Star line, owner of the Yarmouth, called at the Custom House to learn just why James S. Shevlin, supervising prohibition agent for this district, had placed aboard the steamship as a guard fifteen of his men under command of Robert Campbell. The force passed Thursday night aboard the Yarmouth, which has been undergoing repairs at her anchorage, off the Statue of Liberty.

Finds Whiskey in Automobile. Campbell reported to his chief yesterday that while inspecting the vessel on Thursday he found fourteen cases of whiskey in and around a Ford automobile, which stood on the upper deck aft. Both the automobile and the liquor were covered with a tarpaulin. Officers and crew failing to make a satisfactory explanation and the agents believing the liquor had been removed from the hold with the in-

(Continued on Page Four, Col. Four.)

SHOW ASSEMBLY SOCIALISTS VOTED NO ON WAR BILLS

House Votes \$1,000,000 to Pay Liquor Guards

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.—For enforcement of national prohibition the House today voted to appropriate \$1,000,000 in addition to \$2,000,000 previously granted by Congress. The increase is needed to provide until next July for 2,500 guards at \$900 bonded warehouses where 60,000,000 gallons of whiskey are in storage.

Counsel for State Get Opposition to Flag Protection Into Trial Record at Albany.

UPSTATE FIRM TO OUST

Republicans Regain Nerve and Declare New Evidence Will Exclude Men on Trial.

MR. LEE TAKES STAND

Defends Manifesto for a General Strike, but Admits Present Conditions Do Not Warrant Move.

(Special Despatch to the Herald.)

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday.—As evidence of the disloyalty of four of the suspended Socialists, the State today presented the record of their votes in the Assembly during the war showing they opposed all measures supporting the government, voting against appropriations for our army, against a bill making it a misdemeanor to desecrate the flag and against all conscriptive provisions. The Socialists proved their obedience and loyalty to their own party, the State contended.

Based on that evidence alone, counsel for the Assembly and members of that body declared as their belief that suspension or expulsion was justified. The Assemblymen named are Messrs. Claessens, Waldman, Orr and Solomon. Mr. Dewitt, the fifth member on trial, was not then in the Assembly.

With the presentation of this strong feature of the case, the movement started in behalf of the Socialists suffered a heavy blow. The situation has cleared perceptibly today. Speaker Sweet returned from a brief visit to Lake Placid and following a series of conferences with Assemblymen and Republican leaders it is possible to state with more definiteness and accuracy than for several days the exact status of the whole proceeding.

Anti-Sweet Move Collapses. The movement to start organized opposition to Speaker Sweet in behalf of the Socialists appears to have collapsed completely. At no time since the proceedings started was the Republican majority more solidly determined to go to a finish. As a result of the conferences today it has developed that:

The Judiciary Committee has abandoned all consideration of the proposal made yesterday to report back to the Assembly that the charges are not sustained and the case dismissed.

The State will complete its case in another two days, and the defence will be allowed as much time as it requires to present its side. That probably will take two weeks.

With the evidence nearly all in the belief of a majority of the committee and of the Assembly is that the Assemblymen have been disqualified. Their final suspension is now regarded as a certainty.

The Republican organization in the Assembly closed up its ranks today and came to the decision to proceed to the end. There is reason to believe that the so-called split of which there has been so much discussion among the students in the building is more than a well staged move to determine exactly what opposition had arisen in the Assembly since the trial started.

Speaker Sweet has not conferred with Lieutenant Governor Roosevelt since the latter made known that he was convinced the evidence so far presented did not justify expelling the Socialists. The Speaker has been apprised of the attitude of every Republican in the subject. The majority has not been weakened materially by any defection. Not more than three or four Republicans would change their votes, it is said.

Republicans Regain Nerve. The Republicans recovered their nerve quickly today when the Speaker Roosevelt made his announcement. The indications all are that up-State is nearly unanimous in support of the Assembly action. New York is divided, but the Republican vote here has considerable support even in the metropolis.

The reaction up-State has come quickly. Hundreds of letters have been received in Albany, and the support of which is that certain points in the evidence, specified differently by writers, alone justify suspension.

Throughout the trial opponents of Socialists who have attacked the action of the Assembly in unseating the five before their trial have been contending that it was unfortunate the Socialist party gained such a fine opportunity for spreading its propaganda. The criticism has been that through the medium of the trial the Socialists were able to spread their doctrine before tens of thousands of persons they could not otherwise reach and thereby thousands of converts. Exactly the opposite result has been observed, according to the reports made today from all sections of the State. The publication of the Socialist doctrine has served to arouse and alarm the up-State district and the opposition to Socialism is more tense than ever. It is said. For that reason the Assembly leaders are determined to give the Socialists the greatest possible exposure in presenting in evidence all their doctrines.

Measures Fought by Socialists. Seymour Steinhilber, chief counsel for the Socialists, and his associates fought hard to prevent the State getting into the evidence of the records of the Assemblymen's votes on the war bills. Among the measures enumerated were:

An act transferring for use of the New York Guard money appropriated for the National Guard.

A bill to provide for establishing and maintaining the militia and naval forces of the State for the period of the war.

The bill forbidding any person teaching who was not a citizen. This was aimed at enemy aliens.

An act to amend the education law in relation to physical training and the use of armories therefor, providing for compulsory training of the youth of the State.

An act to provide for publication of a law relating to the dissemination of the flag, providing for the payment of members of

(Continued on Page Three, Col. Three.)

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING CLOSING TIME 2 P. M. TODAY

For all classified and real estate advertisements to be published in Tomorrow's edition of The Sun and New York Herald.

Closing Time, 2 P. M. Saturday, Main Offices " 1 P. M. Saturday, Branches